

COLLECTING FEES AND COSTS.

Mr. Winborne, of Rockbridge, introduced a bill to amend and re-enact section 717 and 718 of the Code relating to fees and costs before justices of the peace to take security for the payment of fees and costs and to issue execution against the surety and provides for extending the time in which justices are required to certify cases tried, to clerks, to sixty days. The bill further provides that if such certificates has been made to the clerk the officers are to be entitled to collect from the county half of the lawful fees due them as appears from the certificate.

Mr. Winborne also introduced a bill to an end and re-enact section 1438 of the code, relating to the salaries of county superintendents of schools. The measure amends the law so that county superintendents of public institution shall receive compensation only for the time they are actually employed in the discharge of their duties.

NO REDUCTION.

A letter from Richmond says: "The bill is growing that the Virginia Legislature will accomplish little in either election or financial reforms, the two objects about which much was said and promised previous to the day of election and in the early days of the session. The elections committee is of the stalwart political character, and nothing but the greatest public pressure can exact any change from them. As to the cutting down of expenses the legislators know that something must be done to materially reduce expenditures, or the people will know the reason why, but every measure that will save any material revenue affects some particular interest of each member, and nothing practical will be accomplished. There is always a strong demand, particularly in the white counties, for an honest election law, and the failure to make satisfactory changes will react on the Democratic party." — Alexandria Gazette.

SPANIARDS INCENSED AT THIS COUNTRY FOR SENDING AID TO CUBA.

Madrid, Jan. 11.—A dispatch to the Imperial from Havana, says the sending of supplies from the United States to aid the indignant population of Cuba has aroused deep animosity among the Spaniards, who, it is stated, are incensed at the pretext thus given to the American consul and the Yankee element to interfere in Cuban affairs.

It is alleged that the funds will be used to widen the breach between the Cuban peasantry and the Spaniards.

It is also asserted that the American newspapers have been instructed to exaggerate the sufferings of the peasantry in order to again arouse public feeling in the United States so as to present Washington with an excuse to intervene.

In his first optimistic despatch to the government, received to-day, General Blanco says harvest has commenced in Cuba and the customs receipts have increased.

THEY ARE DRIFTING APART.

The Paris (Ky.) Reporter says: "A young society man of our neighboring city of Carlisle, whose gallantry is largely in excess of his pecuniary means, has been in the habit of sending a bouquet occasionally to the girl of his choice. In order to remedy the defect occasioned by his lack of ready funds, and to save the money required for the purchase of expensive flowers, he made an arrangement with an indigent gardener in his locality whereby the latter was to furnish him a bouquet from time to time in exchange for some of his cast-off clothing."

"It thus happened one day that he received a bunch of beautiful flowers, which he at once set off to his lady love. In sure anticipation of a friendly welcome he called at the home of the lady the following evening, and was not a little surprised at the frosty reception he met with."

"You sent me a note yesterday," the young woman remarked, in the most frigid of tones.

"I—a note?" he inquired, in blank astonishment.

"Certainly along with the bouquet."

"I certainly sent the flowers, but I knew nothing of the note."

"But sir, there was a note inscribed—do you still mean to deny it? Look!"

"You young woman is remarkable, in the most frigid of tones."

A curiosity has been brought to light in East Friendships, Me.—a man who has never missed a day—Toledo Blade.

"Certainly along with the bouquet."

"I certainly sent the flowers, but I knew nothing of the note."

"But sir, there was a note inscribed—do you still mean to deny it? Look!"

"You young woman is remarkable, in the most frigid of tones."

With these words she landed the dumbfounded swain a scrap of paper, on which were written these mes a: e:

"Don't forget them old pants you promised me the other day."

CARLISTS GAINING STRENGTH.

London, Jan. 12.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Harritt says: The Carlist movement in Spain is growing so rapidly that a rising is possible sooner than had been expected. Not for twenty years has the possibility of a successful upheaval been so openly discussed. Among the incidents indicating the gravity of the situation is the fact that Don Carlos himself has countermanded a mission to Cuba to arouse the Spaniards there in his favor.

During the argument in a contested election case before a Congressional committee yesterday, Mr. John Wise said the election laws of Virginia were a disgrace, and, in making that assertion, said he was sustained by Governor O'Farrell. Not the good, but the evil men do, lives after them.

VIRGINIA APPOINTMENTS.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—The President to-day made the following appointments: Thomas M. Alderson, to be Dist. Att. for New York; S. B. Allen to be Marshal of the Western District of Virginia.

CASTORIA.

Castor oil is on every wrapper.



USES OF THE GIANT CACTUS.

The Ugly Plant Highly Valued by Mexicans and Indians.

It produces a delicious fruit and from it the interesting "Tzivin" is obtained—a desert mystery.

Southern New Mexico and Arizona and southwestern Texas embrace a region totally unlike any other section of the United States. This portion of our country bears evidence of its Mexican origin in its swarthy population and its low-built "adobe" houses, while its bleak mountains hiding treasures of precious metal and sandy deserts, among whose greasewood and mesquite bushes live the poisonous tarantula, the venomous rattlesnake and the stinging scorpion, seem part and parcel of our sister republic to the south.

That which strikes the traveler most forcibly, however, in journeying through the sandy wastes, is the wonderful luxuriance of the cactus family which appears to grow everywhere—the lowly cholla ("choy-yah"), the reed-like ocotilla ("o-kash-leh-yah") and that unsightly giant, the great sahuaro ("sah-wah'-rah"). The dryer the sand and the hotter the sun the better the cactus seems to flourish. On some mountain-sides the chollas grow so thick one cannot pass through them, so fierce are the sharp spines of the cholla "bulbs." Curved at their ends like fish-hooks, these little spikes pierce leather and fatten upon the skin of the foot, causing the most intense pain.

Rough and repulsive as these various kinds of cactus are, however, yet a use has been found for most of them. After treating the stems of some of the smaller varieties, furniture is manufactured from them—chairs, tables and other small articles; the tall, graceful stems of the ocotilla are gathered and woven into fences, while the weird, uncouth sahuaro is put to a number of uses which will require a more detailed description.

The sahuaro, easily the king of the cactus family, is peculiar to Arizona; its fatted columnist with its gaunt, upward-growing arms, covering the deserts, in some places like a veritable forest. It is often 20 feet in height and its heart is a watery pulp protected by long parallel stripes of tough, fibrous wood reaching from base to top, the whole covered with a thick, green skin which successfully turns the sun's rays and prevents the evaporation of the water within. Where the sahuaro gets this water is a mystery since it grows in the dryest of places where rains come. Therefore, the debate on the anti-flirting bill to come up in the legislature this week may as well be omitted.

Up in the great watershed dividing Siberia and Mongolia lives a peculiar race of people, half Chinese, half Thibetans. Few Europeans have ever seen them; in fact, with the exception of one or two enterprising explorers of geographical enthusiasts who have crossed the Altai range, European eyes have never gazed upon the aborigines of Syts of northern Mongolia.

Sable hunting in the Siberian mountains of northern Mongolia is confined almost exclusively to the Syts and other native races, and it would surprise a good many fur dealers in England to know the prices which are paid by the Siberian traders to these poor aborigines for the skins they collect.

The Siberian trader, knowing his market, makes periodical journeys into Mongolia. It is safe to say he does not take a kopek of money with him, but he drags behind him a well-stuffed caravan loaded with tea, tobacco, gunpowder and shot, strings of beads for the women and roughly made moccasins for the men. In due course he will come across a Syt encampment.

The trader sits on his wagon and barter cheerfully. With the eye of a connoisseur and with fingers rendered deft by long practice, he sees and feels the smooth, warm skin of the little animal.

The small black one—well, a two-ounce packet of tobacco is enough for that. That large black one—a handful of shot and an equal quantity of gunpowder. A packet of tea for a lovely skin with a long black stripe down the center. This one, a fine skin, but a little bit hurt by the shot entering the back—well, only a string of beans for that.

In their original undressed state it is safe to say that the Indians show a deplorable fondness. In former years the government always expected trouble from its red protoges in "Tzivin" and extraordinary precautions were taken to hold the savages in check during those particular periods.—Detroit Free Press.

But there is a use to which the squaws put the fruit which is not so commendable.

It is pressed in wide, shallow baskets and the juice collected in pottery ollas ("yahs"), vessels of native manufacture. The ollas are then stored in a small room where a fire is kept burning until the appearance of a white froth on the surface of the liquid indicates that fermentation has commenced. It is then a strong drink called "tzivin," for which the Indians show a deplorable fondness. In former years the government always expected trouble from its red protoges in "Tzivin" and extraordinary precautions were taken to hold the savages in check during those particular periods.—Detroit Free Press.

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With the exception of birds, men's legs are longer in proportion to their body than those of any other animal.

The human foot is broader and stronger than the foot of any other animal, so that man alone can stand upon one foot.

—Chicago Tribune.

Facts About the Legs of Men.

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The human foot is broader and stronger than the foot of any other animal, so that man alone can stand upon one foot.

—Chicago Tribune.

WARNING.

We wish to caution all users of Simmons Liver Regulator on a subject of the deepest interest and importance to their health—perhaps their lives. The sole proprietors and makers of Simmons Liver Regulator learn that customers are often deceived by buying and taking some medicine of a similar appearance or taste, believing it to be Simmons Liver Regulator. We warn you that unless the word Regulator is on the package or bottle, that it is not Simmons Liver Regulator. No one else makes or sells any kind of Simmons Liver Regulator, but H. Zellin & Co. & their medicine made by anyone else is the same as ours alone can put it up, and we cannot be responsible if other medicines represented as the same do not help you as you expect to expect they will. Bear this fact well in mind, if you have been in the habit of using a medicine which you supposed to be Simmons Liver Regulator, because the name was somewhat like it, and the package did not have the word Regulator on it, you have been imposed upon and have not been taking Simmons Liver Regulator at all. The Regulator has been favorably known for many years, and all who use it know how necessary it is for Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia, and all disorders arising from a Disturbed Liver.

We ask you to look for yourselves, and see that Simmons Liver Regulator, which you can readily distinguish by the Red Z on a square, and by our name, is the only medicine called Simmons Liver Regulator.

2. Any other matter deemed pertinent by himself or required by any party to be reported.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have ap-

pointed WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1898,

at my office in Lexington, Va., as the time and place for taking the said accounts. Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1898.

ROBERT CATLETT,

Commissioner.

MADE ME A MAN

ALX TAILORING FORTINELY CURE

ALX. NARROW TAILORING—Eating Men-

tal, Dressing, Tailoring, Laundry, and

Creations. They quickly and surely

make a man for business or marriage.

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